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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Manan Bhat		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	718535
Center	ORN.	Date	10/NOV

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. **(150 words) 10**

स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans:- Archaeological survey has been established during the reign of British empire in order to take steps for the conservation of monuments. In this content; role played by ASI has been a positive one:-

- Restoration of historical monument i.e.g Puri Jagannath temple, Odisha.
- Pulic awareness campaign for community participation initiatives
- Increase in Cultural tourism by displaying Indian art and architecture in international fairs and exhibitions.

Various challenges faced by ASI:-

- Low Budgetary support from the Govt; Budget.
- Shortage of Staff for restoration efforts.
- Public insensitivity towards historical monuments e.g littering, damage to exterior walls of monuments.

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Measures which need to taken to address the concerns :-

- Public need to be made aware and sensitive about our rich cultural heritage; i.e Participatory management.
- More fiscal resources need to be allocated to the department.
- Rich & composite culture of India need to be displayed in internation forum i.e. UNESCO need to roped in to fast track conservation efforts.

India needs to protect its rich and composite cultural heritage in order to make its future generations aware about the same; so as to keep India society a diverse one.

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2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. **(150 words) 10**

जनजातीय कला में भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक आर्थिक संसाधन एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tribal population in India is roughly 8% and there is rich diversity within the composite culture of Indian tribes. e.g Kalbelia dance; Thangka martial Art

How it can act as an economic Resource :⇒

- Tribal Art could be displayed in International Fairs and exhibitions; inorder to attract foreign tourists.
- Initatives could be taken to attract domestic consumers by making them aware about the same e.g TRIFED.
- Measures from the govt; in order to promote entrepreneurship within the tribals for larger production e.g Tribal Painting via STAND UP INDIA scheme.

How it could transform socio factors.

- It could make people more aware about the rich tribal art; where in

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isolationism between mainstream life & tribal life could be reduced.

- It could improve socio-economic indicators where in greater access to health and education services could be achieved.
- It would reduce insurgency movements within the tribals e.g NSCN in Mizoram

Various Challenges in this content :-

- Isolationism tendency between the tribal and mainstream life
- Poor Governance measures; Insensitive administration
- Loss of traditional Knowledge among tribals in search of better economic opportunities

Hence; we need to take measures in order to develop tribals along their own lines and in the direction; "Tribal Panchsheel" could be a guiding light for inclusive development of tribes.

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3. Though the Government of India Act, 1919 proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने कुछ मौलिक प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों का प्रस्ताव किया, तथापि यह भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Various legislation's bought by the colonial administration from time to time was more for the adm; convinience rather than for aspirations of the nation. In this regard; GOI Act 1919 tried certains adm; reforms: ie;

- Dyarchy at provinces was established with Reserved and transferred subjects.
- 1st time; concept and mention of "direct elections" was introduced.
- Seperate electorates for Anglo Indians, Sikhs was extended.
-

How it remained short of fulfilling aspirations

- Various conditions were put for participation

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in direct election process i.e education; property etc and in this process; conditions on Muslim voters was relaxed.

- Seperate electorates ensured the continuation of "Divide & Rule" Policy.

- Veto power still remained with the "governor general" in Provinces

- Women were still not given any role in electoral process.

Hence; GOI 1919 bought some radical changes within the Indian Polity but it was more of a "Hop and Pop" show rather than bringing any radical change within the Indian Society.

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4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far-reaching implications. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

प्रायः 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में ज्ञात कोरियाई युद्ध के दूरगामी प्रभाव थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The impact of Korean War on the society can be seen in the governmental structure's present in the country:-

⇒ Absolute Dictatorship in North Korea with high regulated admin; and media.

⇒ Min; Global integration for N. Korea.

⇒ Democracy flourshing in South Korea with Higher development indicators and better industrial prospects available e.g Samsung.

⇒ Greater Global integration of S. Korea.

⇒ low develop; indicators in N. Korea; progress toward nuclearization

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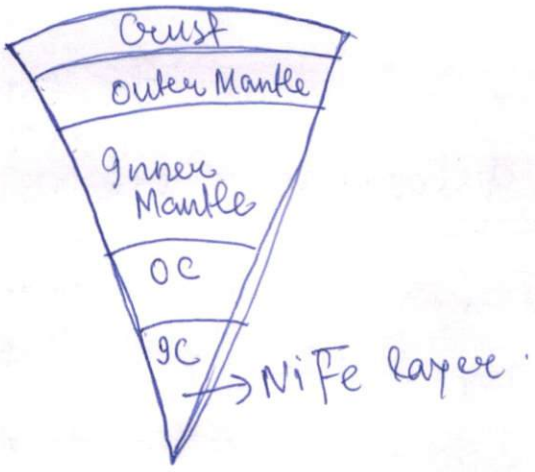
5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. **(150 words) 10**

पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:-



Origin of earth's magnetism can be attributed to the "core" of the earth. Due to presence of (Fe) i.e; "Solid in Inner Core" and in "liquid form in outer core"; magnetic envelops develop's around the surface of earth.

Significance of earth's magnetism :-

- It helps in proper working of magnetic compass for better navigation of ships.
- It helps to keep certain particle radiations away from earths surface; thereby protecting the life on earth

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e.g Solar winds contain harmful radioactive particles which can be damaging to the life on earth.

- It helps in determining the concept of "sea-floor spreading" where in after "Concept of Plate tectonics" came into being.
  i.e farer away crustal material from mid-oceanic ridges have older magnetic orientation.
- It helps in understanding the internal structure of earth's core; thereby expanding research within the geology field.

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6. Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बांध सुरक्षा से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Nehru considered "Dam's" to be the growth engines of the nation; thereby ~~involving~~ in constructing major dams across the nation i.e. Hirakud dam, Damoder Valley Dam.

Various challenges pertaining to dam safety in India are :-

- Reservior-induced earthquakes could bring potential danger to the surrounding habitations.
- Building dams in tectonically active Himalayan ecosystem could increase vulnerability of the down-lying habitation. e.g Uttarakhand disaster.
- Rich Biodiversity could be lost ~~during~~ due to interrupted flow.
- Ecological flow of the rivers could be disturbed e.g Ganga & its tributaries.

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Various measures taken under Dam Rehab; and improvement project are:

- Retrofitting of dams in vulnerable parts of country.
- Proper relief and rehabilitation of the displaced population.
- Maintaining ecological flow's of the rivers at all times
  i.e 30% in winters
  & 50% in monsoon period.
- Proper conservation measures in order to ensure min' Biodiversity loss.

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7. What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD)? Discuss the implications of the rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming as well. **(150 words) 10**

कॉर्बनेट क्षतिपूर्ति गहराई या कार्बन कंपनसेशन डेप्थ (CCD) से क्या अभिप्राय है? साथ ही, मानवजनित तापन (एंथ्रोपोजेनिक वार्मिंग) के कारण इस गहराई में हुई वृद्धि के निहितार्थों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

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8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधारणा और समानता के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

"Social mobility" refers to the mobility opportunities present within the social system of a nation; where in a person from lower class/caste is able to move up the ladder of social hierarcy.

How social mobility ensures equality ?

- Increase in status of a individual due to better job & skill opportunity ensures greater disposable income; thereby ensuring change in class of an individual.

- Better social mobility opportunity ensures greater access to "social capital" of the society

- Better social mobility ensures greater "Education" and "Health" services are

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available to the individual; thereby reducing mental distress.

Impediments in social mobility :-

- Even though "mobility in class" ensures greater access to resources; but certain core elements of the caste system are prevelant in society.
  e.g. a) Min; Inter caste marriage.
  b) Higher Job; opportunities for women but "double burden" of work.
- Decisive (caste-class) politics for greater political milage among the political system impedes social mobility.
- Failure of admin; and governance structure with inacessible Justice system.

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9. In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of the debate surrounding this issue. **(150 words) 10**

हाल के दशकों में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में दो-बच्चों की नीति (टू चाइल्ड पॉलिसी) की आवश्यकता है? इस मुद्दे से संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

In India; nearly 63% of its population is in (15-59) years age bracket; thereby ensuring greater demographic dividend available to the nation.

In contrast to this; India is about to overtake China in terms of population size by 2030.

These contrasting factors bring into fore the ~~xxx~~ debate around 2-Child Policy:-

(Why needed) ⇒ It could ensures equitable distribution distribution of resources of the lower population.

⇒ It could reduce government fiscal pressure ~~of~~ on social welfare schemes.

⇒ It could ensure greater mobility for the female section of society.

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Why it's a Short-sighted idea?

⇒ Indian society believes in liberty of thought and freedom of life.

⇒ Policy interventions are not enough to change societal behaviour wherein religious explanation is ~~being~~ justified.

⇒ Instead of focusing on 2-child Policy norm, we could ensure better accessibility of downtrodden to social Infrastructure.

What should be done?

- Investment in "health" and "education" Sector for greater female participation
  e.g No education – 44% under age marriage
  Higher education – 2.9% " " "
- Policy interventions and institutional delivery of pregnant mothers.
- Better availibility and accessibiety to contraceptive options for male & female.

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10. Globalization is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust. Examine the statement in the context of developing countries like India. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण अद्वितीय रूप से दक्ष है परन्तु अब तक अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण रहा है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

"Globalization" is the process of interaction and interconnectedness among the people, businesses and govt; across the globe. e.g MNC's of US setting plants in India; BPO's.

"Pace of ~~xxx~~ Globalization" has rapidly increased from 18th century onwards due to greater Tech; develop & "cheaper transporation infrastructure".

How it is efficient?

- Greater options available for consumer's in market
- Better economic opportunities; resulting in greater disposable incomes.
- Better Tech; penetration and efficient use of available resources.
- Free flow of Idea's & people across nations.

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Lop-sided Pattern of Globalization :-

- Greater class differences within the Indian society i.e Rich are becoming richer & poor "poorer".
- Glob; has resulted in greater informalization of Indian economy where in job security is not ensured.
- "Ghettoization" within the urban centres of growth has ensured "Slum" centres in city centre.
- low "skill" and "educational" Base of majority population has ensured lower opportunities are available.
- lopsided modernization of economy from agri; directly to service sector has made greater labour force redundant, without low manufacturing Base.

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11. "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art.' In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. **(250 words) 15**

"यह कहना पूर्णतः गलत नहीं होगा कि भारत में कला ही धर्म है और धर्म ही कला है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए भारत में कला पर विभिन्न धर्मों के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian society is a "culturally diverse Society" where in people of diverse religion, lang; caste, class etc. are living in mutual tolerance and respect of each other "cultural ethos".

In such a society; religion play's an important role and such interaction has ensured that each part of the social life is effected by the institution of "Religion". e.g;

- "Sweet Curd" before Job Interview.

-

In the field of art and architecture; religion also has played an important role e.g

⇒ In Ancient India; Buddhist miniature

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Paintings in the "Palas of Bengal" Era.

⇒ "Panchratan" style of temple architecture based on "Advaita Philosophy" of Shankar-Charya.

⇒ Plays of "Ramayana" and "Mahabartha" are themselves based on religious theme.

⇒ Dances forms such as "Kuchipudi" and "Mohiniyattam" of Kerala are based on religious themes ie Ram-leela

⇒ In Mughal era; architectural marvels such as Taj, Mahal, Red fort are themselves based on "no human figurine" representation of Islamic religion.

⇒ "Manuscript Paintings" of the Delhi Sultanate has ensured religious has greater influence of art forms.

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All these factors reflect how religion has played a decisive and constructive religion in shaping the art and archi, forms of the diverse India society from ancient Indian times till present.

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12. Despite organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में संगठनात्मक रूप से इससे दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

INC was formed in 1885 with W.C Bonnerjee as its 1st President. The organisation in its initial years was dominated by middle class intellegensia, ~~which~~ further developing into a broad based people's organisation by the time India achieved its Independence in 1947.

In its initial year, Congress organisational apathy was due to :-

- Restricted Social Base due to ~~lac~~ lack of belief in voice of the masses.
- Methods of Constitutional Reforms included : Prayer, Petition, Protest.

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- No connect to the rural society due to presence of middle class intellengsia.
- Belief in "good character" notion of colonial administration i.e they're here for the betterment of the Indian society.

Such as org; structure ensured that the movement in its initial years remained aloof for the actual societal conditions of the masses.

How the org; structure changed to ensure greater participation :-

- Entry of Gandhi ensured greater public participation in the nat; movement since; Gandhi in his inital years took real societal problems; e.g Champaran for farmers; Ahmedabad for workers.

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⇒ Entry of Nehru & Bose ensured greater socialist ideology is present within the INC movement ; this ensured greater worker class participation.

⇒ formation of All Indian Trade unions congress in 1920 & All India Kisan Sabha in 1926 ensured greater political mobilization of the working class.

• Most factors reflect how the movement for "min, constitutional reforms" changed to "Independence of nation" thereby resulting in true liberalization of the Indian society.

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13. Though some of his early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Lord Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि लॉर्ड रिपन द्वारा किए गए कुछ शुरुआती उपायों ने इंग्लैंड की उदार परंपरा में भारतीयों के विश्वास को पुनर्बहाल किया, तथापि उसके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon was the "Viceroy of India" from 1882-84; where in he tried to bring certains reforms within the Indian political arena:-

- Known as "father of local self governments"; he tried to devolve greater administrative powers to the local-village level institutions.
- He also repealed the "Vernacular Press Act of 1877" also known as the "Gagging Act" thereby giving greater freedom to the Press and newspaper; for Publishing there views.

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- He also tried to bring reforms withthe Judicial system of the nation.

- He also made provision and policies to reduce the famines which were frequent within the country.

Even though he tried to reform the Indian society on a Broader level with certain admi; measures; but he felt short :-

- The "Ilbert Bill" controversy during his times reflects the conservative mindset of the colonial rule.
⇒ "Ilbert" member of viceroy council bought a Bill in which provisions were there where in "European subjects" could have been tried by the "Indian Judge" in Indian Judicial system.

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Such a step resulted in major controversy where in protests where held especially but the "women" section of colonial administration.

Hence; the bill was dropped and this step reflects the "white men's Burden" ~~conc~~ believe of colonial era.

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14. The New Social Movements in post-independence period made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices and deepened the very notion of democracy in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों ने अन्याय के विरुद्ध समाज को जागरूक बनाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शुरुआत की और भारत में लोकतंत्र की धारणा को सुदृढ़ किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

In Pre-independence era; the social movements mainly revolved around the concept of "empowerement" of weaker sections of the society.
e.g Bahiskrit Hitakarini Sabha of Ambedkar.

- Greater Participation in electoral process in order to ensure more "political mileage".
- Greater educ; & economic opportunities inorder to ensure greater social mobility of the weaker sections.
- Affirmative action by the Govt; to ensure equitable representation in all sections of society.

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In Post Independence Era; concept of social movement changed; where in new characteristics of such movement were:-

⇒ Greater Awareness among the public regarding the actual status of weaker sections.

⇒ Greater "Youth mobilization" from diverse sectors of the society so as to ensure greater political & social education of society.

⇒ Participatory governance measures with involvement of weaker sections of the society in order to ensure "deepening of the democratic process" in country.

⇒ Affirmative action via Constitutional Safeguards.

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In this regard; "Dalit Panther movement" of Maharashtra, 1970's ensured greater mobilisation of the weaker sections so that the India society and the public at large could be made aware of actual conditions; thereby deepening the concept of democracy.

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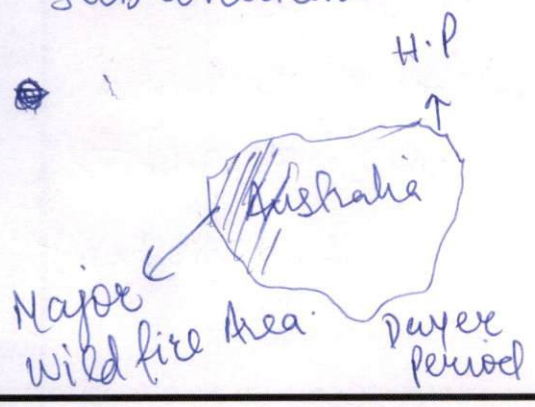
15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by India? Explain adequately. **(250 words) 15**

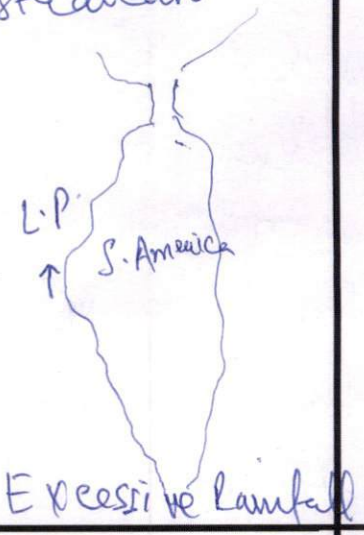
ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Recurrent and often catastrophic wild fires in (Australia) and (US) can be partly ~~contributed~~ attributed to climate Change and partly to human mismanagement of the natural resources.

How climate change contributes?

⇒ "unpredictely" and "variation" in the occurence of La-Nina & El-Nino events in the Indo Pacific region has increased dry spells across the Australian Subcontinent.





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⇒ "Higher global temperatures" due to Climate change ensure's greater drier conditions previal over the Continent with erratic rainfall i.e. In Australia; rainfalls occured at the end of 3-month drier spell.

⇒ ~~Global~~ "Greater toxic emissions" alongwith "greenhouse gases" ensure degradation and driying up of the wood stock in the forest region; thereby making the forest much prone

How Humans contribute ?

⇒ Mismanagement of the forest resources and irresponsible forest tourism package by the tour operators.
e.g There's a probability of Australia fire being lit by a tourist gp; activity.

⇒ Lax regulation by the forest department officials.

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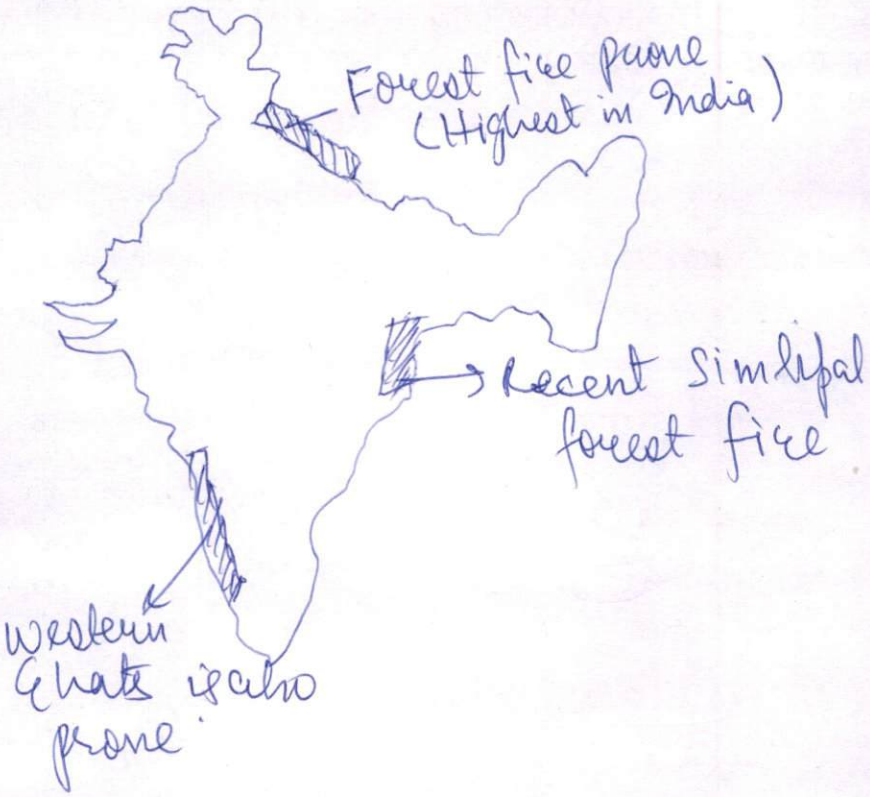
How India Should learn?



- Constant vigil by the forest authorities.
- Evacuation and control Plan by the forest deptt; officials.
- Regulated wild life Tourism.
- Better protection of ecosystem by reducing forest degradation.

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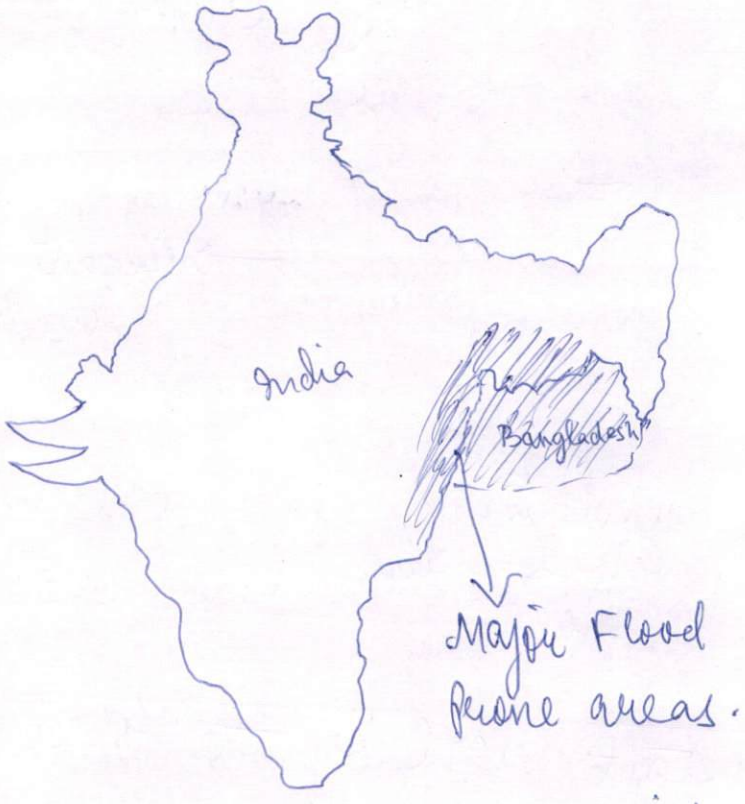
16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन तंत्र की आवश्यकता क्यों है। साथ ही, सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन से जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।



Floods in India occur majorly on its eastern coast due to :-

- Intense cyclonic activity in Bay of Bengal
- Erratic Rain patterns due to vagaries of S-West Monsoon.

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Hence; for better mitigation and adaption strategies in order to deal with floods; Cross border flood management is required which would ensure :-

- Better regional mitigation strategies across the Border ; better infra development for communities of Both sides.
- Better water management and drainage structures across the Border.
- Reduce uncontrolled migration across the Border in times of natural Calamities ; (↓) crime's.
- Common rehab ; and relief structures to ensure "economies of scale".
- Common interventions with regard to preventing flow of excessive ocean water i.e. Joint bund structures and greater mangrove plantations.

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Issues with respect to cross Border flood management :-

⇒ Tussle between state govt and central govt; over flood management ensures min; cooperation with Bangladesh.

⇒ & Porous Border having common adaptation & mitigation structures could lead to uncontrolled migration across Border; threatening national Security.

⇒ Resource contribution between 2 countries is also a complex issue.

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17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo-climatic phenomenon as well as a result some short-sighted government policies. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में जल संसाधनों का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India contributes 18% of world population with nearly 4% of the world's water resources. This reflects the water stress available within the country. Depletion of these water resources can have both geo-climatic as well as anthro-pogenic reasons:-

Geo-climatic :-

⇒ Climate change across the globe ensures vagaries of nature with erratic pattern's of monsoon rainfall.

⇒ Rapid depletion of the glaciers across the Himalayan mountain ecosystem ensures drying up of recharge aquifers

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and depleting ground water levels.

⇒ Intrusion of sea-level water into coastal areas renders the ground-water within coastal communities unviable.

How admin; apathy and public have contri; :-

⇒ Min; Regulations with regard to discharge of industrial wastes in water bodies e.g Foam formation in Yamuna due to discharge from bleaching industry.

⇒ Un-regulated groundwater extraction by the agri; economy. In India; nearly 85-9% of ground water is extracted by farmers.

⇒ free electricity subsidy by the govt; ensures unabated water extraction with min; efficiency.

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⇒ Mini, water Harvesting Structures present in urban areas.

How Change can be bought about ?

- Regulate industrial flow across the rivers e.g Namami Gange Programme.

⇒ Greater water efficent irrigation System to farmers e.g Micro-Precision irrigation under PMKSY

⇒ Promote water Harvesting and Conservation e.g Jal Shakti Abhiyan.

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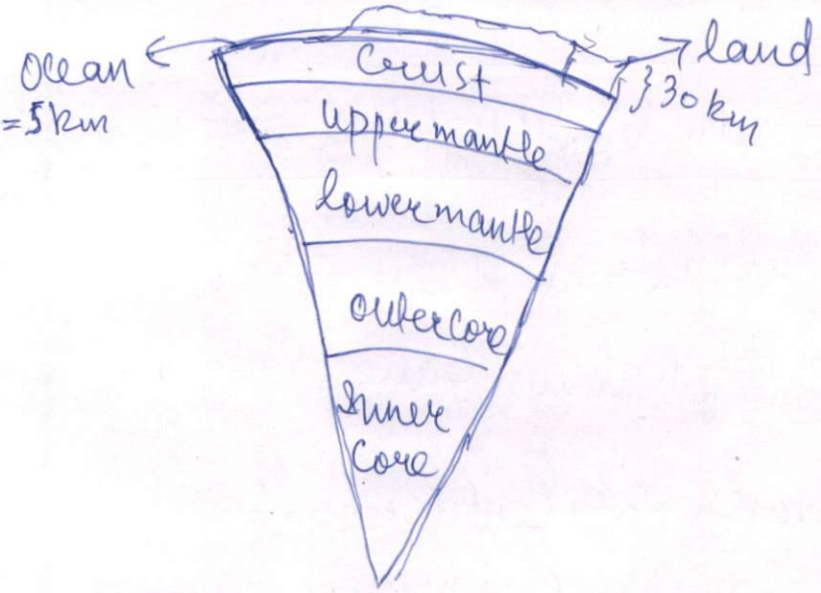
18. What are the major lithospheric plates? How and why do these plates move? **(250 words) 15**

प्रमुख स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटें कौन-सी हैं? ये प्लेटें कैसे और क्यों गति करती हैं?



(Crust + Upper mantle) is known as Lithosphere.

Various types are :-

1) Eurasian Plate = Continental Plates
2) Indo Australian Plate =
3) African Plate = Cont; Plate
4) Pacific Plate = Oceanic Plate
5) North American Plate = continental Plate

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Movement of these Plates :-

⇒ With the lower mantle; magma is in molten form ; which rises up due to radioactive decay resulting in formation of "convection currents" and these currents are the major factor behind Plate movements.

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Various Plate movements :-

① Convergence ⇒ Continental - cont. Convergence
e.g Himalyan mountain formation.

② Divergence ⇒ Atlantic mid - oceanic Ridge diverge

③ Transform :- San Andres fault system, i.e; Parallel movement.

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19. There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate with relevant arguments. **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक रूप से घोषित पंथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

"Secularism" in its literal sense means "no relation between State and religion". This is (-ve) concept of secularism.

In India, we follow "positive concept of secularism" where in even though State has no religion, steps can be taken to promote and reform the structure within religion to ensure "concept of equality".

Reform's :-

⇒ Triple Talaq Abolition.

⇒ Hindu Marriage Act :- to give equal property right to girls.

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⇒ Throwing open of temples to Hindus, Jains & Buddhists.

Promotion of religion :-

- no tax on money spend on religious propogation activities.

- Equal fiscal support of each & every religion e.g Seva Bhoj Yojana where in GST returns are given for langar services in relig; places.

These steps ensure's the for state; each & every religious community is to be promoted equally with no "favour" to any community.

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In India; no wider gap existing between Const; guranteed right to religion and as in actual practice; since each and every religion of Indian Society is promoted equally.

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20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. **(250 words) 15**

भारत द्वारा देखभाल से संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था अवसंरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

India aspires to be 5 trillion economy by 2025 and currently stands 5th in terms of GDP across globe.

Such growth figures do not represent lopsided pattern of develop;

- Informalization
- Missing manuf. sector
- Structural employment
- No value for care economy.

Results in low social level indicators for society; even though ~~social~~ nation as a whole is progressing with (↑) GDP.

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Let take the case of care economy :-

On an average; nearly a women spends 8 hours of day in care of family where as men spend nearly 30-45 min ; and further; there's no monetary value for this work. This results in :-

- Low social indicators e.g Health/educ.
- Low empowerement; Jobless women
- Family distress
- Strengthening of Patriarchal mindset due to (↓) value of womens work.

If Public investment is carried in care economy where in societal services are provided by the Govt; in could result in drastic change

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of the social sector :-

- Reduce children time for mother; greater nutritional opportunities e.g Mid-day Meal.
- Greater Health opp; resulting in (↓) of stunting & wasting e.g Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Greater Oppor; available for women due to (↓) family care e.g STANDUP India Scheme.

⇒ Greater voice and say in family decisions.

⇒ Empowerement of children due to greater skills available to women → (↑) educ; opp; for Children.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
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13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Explain the meaning of off-budget borrowings and its role in helping the government raise funds for various expenditures. Also, comment on its desirability. **(150 words) 10**

बजटेतर उधारी (ऑफ-बजट बॉरोइंग्स) का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए और विभिन्न व्ययों के लिए धन जुटाने में सरकार की सहायता करने में इसकी भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी वांछनीयता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Off-Budget Borrowings refer to money raised by the Public Sector enterprises in order to fund deficit of the government.

- These Borrowings are raised on gurantees by the Govt.
- They are not part of fiscal deficit of the Govt;

Role of Off-Bud; Borrowings in raising funds:-

- They are raised to fund subsidy programs of Govt
- e.g Oil Marketing companies raising oil Bonds to fund fuel Subsidy.
- Raised to fund operational costs of the enterprise.
  e.g Air India

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Are they desirable?

- Such Borrowings erode the fiscal discipline of the govt;
- They are generally raised to fund Populistic measures of Govt at election times.
- They are used as a route to reflect lower deficit figures of govt;

How to regulate such Borrowings:

- "N.K. Singh Committee" had asked Government to stop such Borrowings or include them as part of real deficit of Govt;
- Such Borrowings if at all necessary, should be used to fund Capj expenditure, not revenue expenditure.

Conclusion

Govt; needs to be transparent with regard to its "Borrowing architecture" in order to ensure effective fiscal policy implementation.

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2. It is argued that genetically modified food crops are required to ensure food security of India. Examine in view of concerns regarding introduction of GM crops. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित खाद्य फसलों की आवश्यकता है। जी.एम. फसलों की शुरूआत से संबंधित चिंताओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

In India, only Bt-Cotton has been allowed by GEC as part of GM crops in agriculture in 2002.

Case Study :- In Jalgaon district of Maharashtra; adoption of Bt-Cotton increased the yield; (↓) cost of fertilizers & pesticides & (↑) income of farmers.

As per Reading university Study ;

Gini coffecient of adopters = 0.38.

Gini coefficient of non-adopters = 0.61

The above case study reflects the positive side of GM crops.

Why GM-food crops can ensure food security :-

- Adoption can (↑) yield of crops.
- (↓) in input cost of farmers [fertilizers]
- Drought resistant crops.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Reduced Pest attack's e.g Ball worm attacks
- Ensure remunerative & Sustainable agriculture.

Concern's :-

- Can lead to development of pest-resistantance.
- Can lead to erosion of diversity of traditional crops and (↑) water requirements.
- higher price of Inputs for farmers since such seeds are produced by MNC's e.g Monsato for Bt-Cotton in Maharashtra

Way forward :-

- Better consensus among stake holders with international assitance e.g Bt-Brinjal has been used by Bangladesh with no side effects.
- Ensure safeguard of traditional crop's diversity.

Conclusion:
We need to blend traditional Knowledge with modern Biotechnology to ensure sustainable agri;

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3. India's price intervention policies to support its agricultural sector not only create a broken system but also complicate matters related to international trade rules. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

अपने कृषि क्षेत्र का समर्थन करने के लिए भारत की मूल्य हस्तक्षेप नीतियां न केवल एक अप्रभावी व्यवस्था का निर्माण करती हैं बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार नियमों से संबंधित मामलों को भी जटिल बनाती हैं। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Agriculture in India employ's nearly 50% of its work force & more than half of rural population is directly or in-directly dependent on it.

In order to ensure remunerative price is available to farmers; govt; under takes price-intervention policies such as:-

a) MSP = Min; Support Prices to ensure safeguard of farmers from:-
- price voltality in market
- Better returns
- food security
- Incentive to invest in agriculture.

b) Subsidy of irrigation, seeds, fertilizers :-
- to ensure lower input costs.
- ensure regional equity in prices.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How it creates Broken system :-

- Practice of mono-cropping resulting in nutritional Insecurity e.g Punjab & Haryana procurement of Rice & wheat.
- No incentive to regulate water usage; thereby depleting underground water reservoirs.
- MSP only caters to 5% of farming community

Complication of international trade Rules :-

- Violation of Agreement of Agriculture @ WTO.
- Legal case filed by Australia @ WTO for wheat subsidy.

How it should be done ?

- Direct Income support to (↑) crop diversity
- Invest in agri; Infrastructure.
- Stronger case for developing countries to fight for relaxation of subsidies @ WTO.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. India has an opportunity to become a leading global food supplier provided it has an efficient supply chain and the right marketing strategies. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के पास एक अग्रणी वैश्विक खाद्य आपूर्तिकर्ता बनने का अवसर है बशर्ते उसके पास एक कुशल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और सही विपणन रणनीति हो। विशदीकरण कीजिए।

India is one of the largest produces of rice & wheat in the world & 2nd largest producer of Horticulture crops in the world.

→ Still India's contribution to world agricultural trade is merely (2%).

What are the Impediments :-

- Poor infrastructure in Post-harvest management e.g cold storages, logistics hub.
- Fragmented agri; market with dominance of APMC's.
- Subsistence & fragemented form of agriculture.
- Quality issues w.r.t world trade.
- Dominance of Informal food Processing Industries with no Business acumen.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How corrections can be made :-

- Improve Agri; Infrastructure to (↓) wastage & (↑) Shelf life i.e. Agri; Infra fund of 1 lakh crore.
- Bring in Private Players in Agri; marketing & promote contract farming e.g NITI Aayog model Contract law.
- Mega food Park scheme e.g PM-SAMPADHA
- Regulate Quality of food crops by using Irradition technologies @ WTO Standards.
- Promotion of FPO's for economies of Scale.

way forward :- If India has to realize its goal of reaching 60B$ agri export trade (Nat; Agri Export Policy 2018); we need to make interventions at the earliest in order to ensure greater share in global agri; trade

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Land banks are increasingly gaining prominence in India to encourage land-use efficiency and enable economic growth. In this context, discuss the benefits of a land bank and state the concerns associated with it.
(150 words) 10

भूमि उपयोग दक्षता को प्रोत्साहित करने और आर्थिक वृद्धि को सक्षम बनाने के लिए भूमि बैंक भारत में तेजी से प्रमुखता प्राप्त कर रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भूमि बैंक के लाभों तथा इससे संबंधित चिंताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

"Land Banks" as a concept has evolved where in govt; identifies "land parcels" across different regions and purchases them along with required Statory clearances to ensure min; land acquisition time for industrial setup.

e.g Andhra Pradesh Land-Bank Scheme

Why land-Bank concept is better :-

- Excessive land acquisitions delay's hamper ind; growth e.g POCSO Steel withdrawal from Odisha
- Nearly 1/3 of litigations in courts are land related only.
- Ensure equitable regional distribution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of Industries to ensure min; regional disparity.

- Min; time required of Environmental Clearances.

- Last resort diversion of agri; land for industrial development.

- Govt; acts a gurantor & Sovereign authority to ensure min; litigations.

Concerns associated with land Banks :-

⇒ Majority of land Banks available with govt; are lying Idle with enormous monetary Potential.

⇒ Govt; Could play coercive role in Social Impact Assessment process due to major exceptions available to government.

⇒ Diversion of public land acquiston for private Industry doesn't reflect fair practices

way-forward:- Land Banks as a concept has enormous Potential but we need to ensure fair/equitable land acquiston.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Desertification has been described as one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time and climate change is making it worse. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

मरुस्थलीकरण को वर्तमान समय की सबसे बड़ी पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों में से एक के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन इसे और बदतर बना रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Acc; to UNCCD; nearly 30% of India's landmass is degraded and by 2030; this percentage could go upto 35-40% if proper Interventions aren't carried about

Why deserted land is a challenge :-

- Reduced productivity of land.
- Greater Rate of "sheet erosion".
- loss of Bio diversity.
- Distress for agri; Sector with Increase occurence of droughts.
- Extension of desertification to productive areas e.g Western Deserts are extending beyond Aravalli Ranges.

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How climate change is intensifying desertif;:-

- (↑) Incidence of droughts & excessive rainfall in shorter duration i.e. Reduced window of Monsoon's in India.
- Heating up of earth's landmass reduces its productivity.
- Rising sea-levels; resulting in intrusion of salt water into coastal areas.

Measures to stop desertification :-

- Sustainable Agri; Practices e.g Agro-forestry.
- (↑) green cover (forest area e.g "Great Green wall" initiative across Aravalli

way-forward :- India has committed to reverse land deg; under "Bonn Challenge" by restoring nearly 8 million hectares of land by 2030 and ensure safe & secure environment for all

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7. In the context of intellectual property rights, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of releasing projects under an 'Open Source' license. **(150 words) 10**

बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के संदर्भ में, 'ओपन सोर्स' लाइसेंस के तहत परियोजनाओं को जारी करने के लाभ और हानियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

"Intellectual Property" is the "value" associated with mind, ideas or creations of an individual; to ensure process of "Innovation" in "mankind".

Such "Property" of an individual needs to be safeguarded to promote future Innovations & Initiatives; &

In this regards; WTO's TRIPS agreement and each nation's IPR law's ensure monetary benefits to the firm or Individual for certain period of time. e.g In India; Music copyright is valid for 50 yrs after death of artist.

Open-Source license :- when a particular software or product is ~~created~~ developed by a firm;

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

its available in public domain to change or innovate as per the needs of ind; with norestrictions.

e.g COVID-19 "CO-WIN" app was made open-source for other nations to change or modify as per their requirements.

Advantages :-

- Act as a "Public good" for humanitarian cause e.g COVID-Pandemic.
- Can lead to future Innovations in lesser time e.g LINUX applications.
- Incentivize Poorer countries to develop new products as per citizen's needs.

Disadvantages :-

- Can hamper cycle of Innovation.
- Can be used for developing products which are security challenge to nation's e.g Blue whale game

Way forward :- we need to balance between "Innovation" and "Public good" for greater good of humanity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. "Indian space sector has been dominated by a single umbrella of government and government institutions." In light of the statement, discuss the significance of Indian Space Association in providing an impetus to space technology in India. (150 words) 10

"भारतीय अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्रक पर सरकार की एकमात्र संस्था का प्रभुत्व रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने में भारतीय अंतरिक्ष संघ के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian space organisation (ISRO) is among top space agencies in world with "Innovations" & "pro-active" initiatives life and bread of the agency.

Space in India is dominated by one agency with various successful missions under its name such as:

Mangalyan, NAVIC, Chandrayaan-1

Even though ISRO has been successful to carry space Innovations forward since its inception; still certain area's of concern remain:-

- Low Private sector Participation.
- Govt; monopoly of space sector.
- Min; Business with private Sector.

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How ISA can be a game changer :-

Indian Space Association has been setup by Govt; to increase :

- Private Sector Participation in space sector.
- equal & equitable space of Govt; & private in space assets.
- (↑) Revenue of Govt; (↑) soft power of country.
- use of space tech; by private sector for its functioning and better decision making.

Casestudy :- Recently; 124 satellites of other nations had been carried by ISRO; contract signed by ISA.

Way-forward :- "Space" as a new domain is going to be "crucial" for future humankind & we need to make sure that it's development is sustainable for peaceful existence of humanity

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Army Terrorist (Drones) (Defence)

9. Man and machine both have an important role in national security and making urban areas secure. In this context, discuss how technology is a major stakeholder in addressing the internal security challenges of India. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और शहरी क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षित बनाने में मानव और मशीन दोनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने में एक प्रमुख हितधारक है।

"Internal Security" of a nation refers to its peaceful and secure existence of
- Political security.
- Economic security.
- Internal Security.
- Environmental " .

Dawn of 21st Century is making humanity to reach new levels of Innovation's where in technology is playing a crucial role in existence of mankind; thereby changing the very Paradigm of Internal Security.

How Technology is changing Int. Security challenges :-

- Online radicilization and recruitment of urban Youth e.g "ISIS in Kerala".
- Spread of fake news via social media resulting in communal clashes e.g

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

"Muzzafarnagar violence".

- use of "Drones" to deliver fake currency & Arm's and carry terrorist attacks e.g Drone attack of "Jammu Air force Station"

How Technology can be used to deal with such challenges :-

- Deployment of "National cyber coordination Centre" to scan Internet meta data.
- Establishment of (I4C) Centre to deal with cyber attacks.
- Deployment of UAV's along sensitive Borders with radar detection technologies
- Upgradation and modernization of arm's & equipments.

Way forward :- Rapidly developing urban centres have higher tech; penetration which makes them vulnerable to new tech; warfare & we need to make sure that such areas are kept sure by deploying latest technologies

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10. National Security Guard (NSG) has emerged as a formidable force equipped to handle various manifestations of terrorism. Discuss the mandate and achievements of this force. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (NSG) एक पराक्रमी बल के रूप में उभरा है जो आतंकवाद के विभिन्न रूपों से निपटने के लिए सुसज्जित है। इस बल के अधिदेश और उपलब्धियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

(NSG) as a security agency can into existence after assasination of Indira Gandhi in 1982; in order to protect the heads of the State.

Mandate of NSG :-

- to deal with security of High profile political targets
- to intervene in terrorist operations when called upon to do so.
- to protect & carry out counter insurgency operations when called upon to do so.

Achievements :-

- Successful in flushing out

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

terrorists from Taj in 26/11 attacks.

- Successful in dealing with Parliament attacks of 2001.

- Successful in protecting high profile digitaries from rogue attacks.

Way-forward :- Mandate of this force needs to be broadned in order to:-

- Greater deployment in critical places of national Importance

- Help Modernization of forces on par with other agencies of the globe.

- Better coordination with other forces for greater training exchanges & unified action at times of need.

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11. What do you understand by asset monetisation? Why is it needed in India? In this context, discuss the issues that need to be addressed for the National Monetisation Pipeline to succeed. **(250 words) 15**

परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में, उन मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के सफल होने के लिए समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है।

"Asset monetisation" refers to a process where in infrastructure assets of public are monetized for:-

- Greater revenue realization for the Govt; via upfront payment
- Better operations and maintainence by the private player.
- No loss of national assets to private player; to be returned after concession period.

Why is it needed?

- To unlock the real value of dormant assets; lying with government.

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- Generation of Revenue for further investment in infrastructure.

- Better management practices along with corporate culture in operations of the monetized asset.

⇒ In this content; National monetisation Pipeline has been announced by the Govt; with targets of :-

- Core ; Infrastructure e.g operation of DFC's.
- Brownfield Projects
- Longer concession agreement.

Issues which need to be addressed :-

- Preference of same player for design & maintainence of Project.

- Greater concession periods to incentive the operator which could result

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in development of niche Industry of "Operations & Maintainence".

- Review of Concession agreement's periodically to ensure viability to the Operator.

- Proper regulatory framework to address quality issues by the "Service Operator" e.g NHAI for Highways.

- Payment of amount preferably in "up-front mechanism" in realistic payment schedules for the operator. e.g 25% upfront Preferable.

Way-forward :- NMP can be a game changer in realising true potential of nat; Infra; thereby improving quality of service to the public & at large & ensuring enough monetary resources with govt; for future Infra; Investments.

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12. What is social stock exchange (SSE)? Discuss the need for setting up of SSEs and key challenges in their effective implementation. **(250 words) 15**
सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (SSE) क्या है? SSEs की स्थापना की आवश्यकता और उनके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

"Social stock exchange" has been introduced in Budget 2021 as a concept where in an platform would be created for "non-governmental organisations" where in investors could invest in these organisations to contribute to social sector development of the country.

- Such a exchange is to be regulated by SEBI

Why this concept or why need for such an exchange :-

- NGO's generally fill gaps where governance structure doesn't reach; But lack of funding hampers there operations.

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- Acts as an initiative for companies for invest in diverse sectors based on NGO's profile e.g education, health.

- Doesn't concentrate funds in single sector e.g CSR funds of companies in education only.

- Motivates the NGO to work for greater public cause with pro-active engagement of different sectors.

- Allow's philanthropist activities to reach proper areas; since NGO's have greater social capital.

Key challenges in effective Implementation :-

- Difficult to differentiate between genuine NGO & non-genuine one.

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⇒ Can acts as a route for illicit money laundering activity.

⇒ Can pose a threat to nat; security for Black money re-routing.

⇒ "Quid - Pro Quo" between NGO & Corporate can direct investment only in certain sectors; being beneficial only to corporate sector.

Way-forward :-

- SEBI & RBI need to collaborate to check & monitor source of funds.
- Stricter Implementation of FEMA & PMLA Act.
- Regular Audit of each NGO's.
- Regular info; sharing with finan; Intell; ent
- Social Audit of works carried by NGO's

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13. In the context of India, highlight the importance of agriculture extension. What are the challenges faced in provisioning of agriculture extension services? How does the National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) address these issues? **(250 words) 15**

भारत के संदर्भ में, कृषि विस्तार के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं के प्रावधान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? कृषि विस्तार और प्रौद्योगिकी पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (NMAET) इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान करता है?

Agriculture extension refers to services provided to agri; sector for :-

- Better crop information.
- Better mandi; Info;
- Training in agri; practices.
- on-field demonstration of new applications.
- Regular feedback and assistance in decision making.

Importance of agri; extension :-

- Avoids Info; assymetry to farmer.
- Better agri; productivity by improving practices.

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- Faster adoption of new methods & technologies.
- Avoids distress sale and improves agri; diversity.

Challenges faced in provising of Agri; Extension services :-

- Poor Rural Infrastructure.
- Digital Divide.
- High Illetracy among rural.
- Resistance in Tech; adoption by farmer community.
- Role of middlemen in marketing of agri; produce e.g Arhityas.
- Subsitence Practices of agri; have little incentive to adopt to new tech;

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How NMAET is changing this scenario :-

- Extension services are provided via Common Service centres.
- Tie up with Private Sector e.g e-Choupal model in Bihar (Initiative of ITC) to train farmer's.
- Greater focus of National Broadband Mission & connection with social Infrastructure e.g Schools / Panchayats.
- Involvement of Panchayats in behavioural changes.
- Greater on-field demonstrations by tieing up with Agri; Research Institute.

Conclusion :- Agri extension services play an important role in providing right info; at right time to ensure increased produc; of agri sector.

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14. Clearly delineate the 'employment problem' that India currently faces. Also, explain the fundamental reasons behind existence of this problem. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान समय में जिस 'रोजगार समस्या' का सामना कर रहा है, उसे स्पष्ट रूप से निरुपित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के अस्तित्व के मूल कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

"Employment" as a social problem has been in existence in Indian society since time immemorial with little changing since Independence.

Reality :-

- 50% of labour is still employed in agri; resulting in disguise labour
- Recently, unemployment Rate touched 6.1% → 45 Year High
- Informal unemployment captures 85-90% of labour sector
- (LFPR) in India is (48%) with female participation @ 21%; resulting in gender discrimination

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What are the reasons :-

- Over dependence on Agriculture.
- Deployment of Mahalanobis model of Industrilization in 2nd 5year Plan. ie Capital Intensive Industries.
- Low skill set among individuals.
- Poor Social Indicators ie; Health & education.
- Rigid labour (laws).
- Plethora of clearances to start an Industry.
- lower Investment in Infrastructure e.g In Budget 2020; 18% → Revenue 6% → Capital.

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"Employment" problem has to be eradicated by certain measures:-

- Improve EODB [Rank-63].
- New Labour codes recently announced.
- Promote labour-Intensive industries (MITRA scheme in Budget for textile's)
- Provide Social Insurance to employees.
- Promote formalization of Industries
- Improve skill of individual e.g PMKVY.

Way forward :- As a nation ; we need reforms across diffrent avenues of economy in order to ensure our demographic dividend doesn't turn into demographic disaster & ensure inclusive development of nation.

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15. Although steps have been taken for integrating the dispersed logistics activities of maritime trade, much more needs to be done to make India a maritime powerhouse. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि समुद्री व्यापार की विखंडित लॉजिस्टिक गतिविधियों को एकीकृत करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं, फिर भी भारत को एक समुद्री पावरहाउस बनाने के लिए और भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Acc; to WB report; logistics in India cost around 14% of GDP as compared to 8% in United States.

Reasons for High logistics in maritime trade :-

- ; lower mechanisation of Ports resulting in mechanical Handling of cargo e.g Kochi Port.
- Greater turn around time for cargo ships
- Plethora of clearances @ custom centres.
- No integration of different modes of transport i.e; Concept of multi-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- model transportation is missing.
- older ages of ships; major Indian ships still use single hull container.
- lower Infra; development with regard to logistic parks.

What has been done so far?

- Greater depth of sea ports as required by International standards of 18m e.g Vadhvan Port (13 Major Port)
- Port led development model "Sagar Mala".
- Upgradation of Port facilities using RFID clearance mechanism with documents down from 150 to 50.

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What can be done ?

We need to stop looking at transportation on point basis; need to re-look in an integrated manner.

i.e Multi-modal Concept

- Increase no; of logistic parks @ intersection of 2 modes.
- Smooth Transition from 1 mode to another.
- Better Infrastructure of rail/road around maritime areas.
- ↓ in turn around time for ships.
- Quality & safety checks integrated in customs clearance.

Way forward ⇒ We need to rapidly developed our maritime infra; since 90% of trade by volume & 70% By value is dependent on it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Accounting for natural capital and ecosystem services is crucial to understand the link between the economy and environment. Discuss with specific references to India's initiatives in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

अर्थव्यवस्था और पर्यावरण के मध्य संबंध को समझने के लिए प्राकृतिक पूंजी और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं के लिए लेखांकन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा की गयी पहलों के विशिष्ट संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Natural capital :- Resources available in the ecosystem which have monetary value of the mankind.

e.g timber in forests.
Water in Rivers.

"Ecosystem Services" are "services" provided by the environment around us with little contribution from the individual at no extra cost.

e.g- Fresh Air
- Reduction in Pollution after Rainfall.

Why Both are crucial :-

- Accounting for nature & its services ensures sustainable use by the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

humanity.

- Accounting for these services can lead to concept of sustainable development i.e; UN-SDG goals of 2030

- Accounting is necessary; since we don't have any alternative available for such services.

- Avoids exploitation of resources by the industries.

- We need to ensure availability of such resources for our future generations.

Initiatives in this regard :-

- Concept of "Polluter Pay's Principle"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Concept of "Carbon Tax" to pay for environmental pollution.

- India's INDC in Paris Pact reflect the sustainability of growth.

- Concept of Recollection of S-W & Elect; waste" reflects this principle.

- Concept of "wise-use" of wetland reflects accounting principle in services

Way-forward:- we need to make sure that our growth story is sustain-able in nature to reflect Gandhi's Mantra":-

"There is enough for everyone's need not for anyone's greed".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation accompanied by population growth have increased both the risk and impact of natural disasters. Discuss the statement along with adequate measures to address the relevant concerns in India. **(250 words) 15**

जनसंख्या वृद्धि के साथ-साथ तीव्र और अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के जोखिम और प्रभाव दोनों को बढ़ा दिया है। भारत में विद्यमान प्रासंगिक चिंताओं के निवारण हेतु यथोचित उपायों के साथ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

→ In India; 30% of its population lives in urban centre and is expected to grow by 40-45% by 2035.

→ In 2045; India would be the most populous nation in the world

Both these facts represent the dichotomy India is going to face in "Urbanisation process".

How urbanisation is going in India :-

- unplanned in nature.
- Urban Heat Island.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Concretization of city centres.
- Rapid development of slum area's.

How it exaggerates natural disasters :-

- (↑) population without any investment in drainage system.
- Concretized Roads having minimum porousity.
- Urban Heat Island (↑) Heat waves.
- ~~Removal~~ Encroachment of Flood Plains by High Rise Buildings.
- leveling of natural lakes and Ponds by Infra; development.

Impacts :-

Loss of lives and livelyhood.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Collapse of structures of social and economic importance.
- Shutdown of cities.

Adequate measures :-

- Concept of "sponge cities".
- Concept of smart cities with data driven planning.
- Strict regulatory framework.
- Development of city fringes to (↓) pressure on city centre.
- Transit oriented developmental model of cities.

Way-forward :- India's growth story is moving forward with rising expectations of its citizens & we need to make sure that urban centres don't restrict the growth story of nation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. National Hydrogen Mission can be a game changer for India's rising energy demands. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की बढ़ती ऊर्जा मांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन एक गेम चेंजर हो सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Hydrogen gas is the lighest of all gases present on earth and this can be used as a fuel with min; emission's as exhaust.

National Hydrogen Mission :- launched by GOI in 2020 to increase share of Hydrogen in energy mix of the nation and increase extraction of (H_2) via renewable sources.

Types of (H_2) :-
- Green (Renewable)
- Blue (CO_2 sequestration)
- Grey (fossil source)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How can it be a game changer :-

- Reduce dependence of oil Imports.
- Contribute to India NDC targets.
- Cleanear fuel.
- Increased (R & D) Investment.
- (H_2O) as output.
- (↑) employment.
- Can be an net exporter in future.

Long way to go :-

- Higher capital Investment for R & D.
- Replacement of fuel cell is frequent & low fuel cell tech;

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in India.

- Vagaries of solar power reduce extraction of green Hydrogen.
- Low Density of (H_2) gas needs high pressurized gas tankers; tech; not available in India.

Conclusion :- H_2 can be a game changer in India's energy basket but sufficient (R&D) needs to be carried out in order to ensure sus; supply of fuel with min; disruption in India's energy security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite geo-strategic instability of its region and a keen awareness of the cyber threat it faces, India has made only 'modest progress' in developing its policy and doctrine for cyberspace security. Critically examine.

(250 words) 15

अपने क्षेत्र की भू-रणनीतिक अस्थिरता और इसके समक्ष विद्यमान साइबर खतरों के संबंध में व्यापक जागरूकता के बावजूद, भारत ने साइबरस्पेस सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी नीति और सिद्धांत विकसित करने में केवल 'साधारण प्रगति' की है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

In WEF Cyber Threat Report; India is the 5th most vulnerable country in terms of cyber Threat attacks.

Reasons :-

- Fast changing technology.
- Low Digital literacy.
- Poor Quality devices (Huawei)
- No updation policy of devices
- Nascent electronic Industry.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Why despite Policies; we face threats :-

- lack of coordination between different agencies.
- low literacy of digital domain among population.
- low workforce to train on cyber threats.
- low adoption of new technologies.

Various Threats faced by India in cyber domain are :

- Snooping
- Phishing
- Economic frauds.
- Malware, Virus attack, Ransoware

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How it should evolve :-

Step taken:

- Integrated cyber crime coordination Centre as one stop point of Integration.
- Train 5 lakh workforce in Cyber Technologies.
- National Centre of Protection of Critical Infra;
- National Cyber coordination Policy.
- National Dig; Comm; Policy 2018

All these policies reflect the true intent of ~~cyber~~ govt in cyber domain; What is reqd; is governance reforms with greater coordination among different security agencies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Developmental interventions alone cannot play a defining role in the resolution of existing and protracted internal conflicts in various parts of India within a reasonable time frame. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों में व्याप्त और दीर्घकाल से जारी आंतरिक संघर्षों को उचित समय सीमा के भीतर हल करने में केवल विकासात्मक हस्तक्षेप एक निर्णायक भूमिका नहीं निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Internal conflicts in India with protracted nature.

- Naxalism
- A-E insurgency.
- J&K militancy

All these conflicts require a multi pronged approach

Develop mental

Security Intervention

Interventions in various geography :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Naxalism :-

S - Smart Policing
A - Actionable Intelligence
M - Motivated force
A - Awareness
D - Dashboard via KPI
H - Harness Tech;
A - Action.
N - No to finance

N.E. Region :-

- Operation "All Clear" with Bhutan for ULFA
- "Operation Sunrise" with Myanmar for NSCN.

For J&K :-

- Surgical Strikes & Hot

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pursuit

- Proactive engagement with cross-Border Terrorism

In 21st Century; changing tech; is further shifting the Paradigm in new dir^n:-

⇒ Deployment of UAV's to protect from Drone attacks

⇒ High tech Radars for detection of Intrusion

National security in 21st century requires multiple interventions & develop; along with proactive counter-measures via forces can ensure long-lasting peace & nation

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Parliamentary oversight of administration is not an end in itself rather it acts as a means to strengthen the efficient functioning of the administration. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्रशासन की संसदीय निगरानी अपने आप में एक अंत नहीं है बल्कि यह प्रशासन के कुशल कामकाज को मजबूत करने के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India adopted Parliamentary form of Government based of GOI Act 1935 to ensure greater representation to the diverse sections of Indian society.

Hence; in the Indian content of Governance; the executive is responsible to the leg; for its overall functioning.

Parliament as a means to eff; functioning

- Debates and discussion's e.g Zero hour, Question Hour.
- Check confidence of leg; in Executive via No confidence motion, Adj; motion
- Parliamentary standing committees via 22 DRSC's.
- Executive Part of legislature to have harmonious relation between the two.

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How Parliament is not an end in itself :-

- Highly technical nature of legislations makes elected generalist's incompetent.
- Route of Delegated legislation to frame law's.
- Route of ordinance to enact legislations.
- Rules/Procedures decided by executive for Parliament.

Acc; to ADR Report; only 27% of legislations have gone through DRSC for detailed Scrutiny in 16th LS.

The above trend reflects the Parliament by itself cannot ensure determine the robust functioning of administration; it depends on the shared commitment of the executive with leg; to ensure grass-root level of governance systems are prevalent in our society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has weakened the democratic credentials of India's representative democracy. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची ने भारत के प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की लोकतांत्रिक साख को कमजोर कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

The Tenth schedule of the Indian constitution has been added by 52nd CAA to ~~check~~ keep a check of unlawful defections in our Parliamentary system.

Provision's of the Schedule for disqualific:-

- Resignation from the membership of party
- Joining a political party when elected as indep; member; or voting against whip dir^n.
- Nominated member joining Party after 6 months

Acc; to Soli Sorabjee (Former AG); the remedy is more malafidy than problem.

How it weakened our democratic credentials:-

- Members have been lesser people representative; more party representatives by toeing the line of party.
- There's not freedom of expression for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

members inside legislature.

- Whole-sale defection's having taken place.
- New way's of Political greedism in members:- Resignation for legislature.
- The Impartial role of Speaker has been ~~ppe~~ bought into lime-light e.g S.C remarks of Karnatake leg; speaker in 2019.

How can the credentials be restored :-

- Dinesh Goswami Committee recommendation of application only in case of Non-confidence motion.
- EC recommendation of decision by President.
- Indrajit Comm:- State funding of elections to remove money power during election season.

we need to make sure that sanctity of our temple of democracy is protected in our to ensure ushering in of democratic polity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Article 246 of the Indian Constitution is considered as the cornerstone of Centre-state legislative relations. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 को केंद्र-राज्य विधायी संबंधों की आधारशिला माना जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 246 of the Indian Constitution relates to the division of legislative powers between the centre & the State.

The article has added 7th schedule in the constitution for proper demarcation of the subjects on which both can legislate.

How is it a cornerstone for relations

- Proper division ensures reduce conflict.
- Strengthening of federal features of Constitution
- States can legislate on subjects which have diverse demands from diverse sections of society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Cooperation between the centre & State on concurrent list subjects.

How tension's arose in recent times due to overlap:-

- Centre legislation on recently repeal farm law's even though agri; & agri; markets is state subject.

- Centre given ratification to international agreements which are connected to State subjects.

- Role of Governor in reserving Bills for President under Ar. 200.

Reforms which can be incorporated :-

- As per Punchi Commission; on legislation in concurrent list ; State opinions need to be considered.

- SC "doctrine of colourable legislation" to prevent centre transgression in state's affairs.

we need to strengthen the federal characteristic of Indian Polity to ensure "unity in Diversity".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Although the provision of issuing ordinances amounts to the usurpation of legislative power by the Executive, both Centre and states in India have taken unrestrained course to it. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि अध्यादेश जारी करने का प्रावधान कार्यपालिका द्वारा विधायी शक्ति के अधिग्रहण के समान है, फिर भी भारत में केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों ने इसे अनियंत्रित रीति से प्रयुक्त किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

"Ordinance" is a legislation making power available to the executive to meet unexpected circumstances.

- Ordinances are issued under Art 123 of the constitution by the Centre & under Art 213 by the state.

→ Acc; to ADR report; from 2016 to 2020, ordinance per year has increased from 8 per year to 12-13 per year which reflects the ordinance route taken by the executive

Why ordinance route is undemocratic:-

- Violation of seperation of power.
- No debate & discussion for legislation in Parliament

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Reduce accountability of executive to legislature.
- Leads to ordinance Raj.

Since the time of India's Independence, Successive governments have taken ordinance route to ensure reduce scrutiny & Opposition in Parliament

What it leads to :-

- Centralization of Power in executive.
- Ineffectiveness of Parliament.

Case study :- UP govt in this year bought UP unlawful religious conversion Act via an ordinance even though this legislation required detailed scrutiny by the legislature to ensure safeguard of secular credentials of state.

The executive needs to ensure that every leg. is deliberate & discussed to ensure diverse opinions regarding the Bill are incorporated. Measures - (Legislative Impact Assessment)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. There has been a manifold increase in the number of ministries in the central government since independence. Do you agree with the view there is a need to phase out many ministries and amalgamate others in this context? **(150 words) 10**

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से केंद्र सरकार में मंत्रालयों की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इस संदर्भ में कई मंत्रालयों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने और अन्य को समामेलित करने की आवश्यकता है?

The executive Branch of the government is divided into ministeries to ensure proper division of work between them.

Why ministeries are Important :-

- Proper allocation of work.
- Greater representation of elected members.
- Detailed scrutiny of various developmental works.

But the number of ministeries have kept on increasing manifold to:-

(why?)- Informed citizen demands more from the executive in terms of its service delivery.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Specialization of certain service delivery parameters.
  e.g Ministry of Electronics & IT & Min; of Inform; Brodcasting } Initially single.

- Lure of Political office.

Even though 75 Art has enswred restriction in no; of ministers but ministries have kept on (↑) since Independence.

Need of Phasing out :-

- overlapping or convergence of works.
  e.g Recently amalgameted "Water" & "River develop" ministry into Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- Confusion in Implementation of works between ministries e.g for tribals MoTA & MoRD are at loggerheads.
- Reduction in overall financial expenditure & reduce fiscal pressure for the Government.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Evaluate the success of Digital India in fulfilling its vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

(150 words) 10

भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने के अपने दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में डिजिटल इंडिया की सफलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

"Digital India" is a vision where in each & every member of the society is :-

- Digitally empowered.
- Economy driven by knowledge.

Various facets of the society where in Digital India has transformed the society :-

- Delivery of services via e-governance e.g mygov.in.
- Mission to Connect Gram Panchayats via Bharat Broadband network.
- Ensured financial inclusion of the weaker section e.g JAN-DHAN trinity.
- Online delivery of health services e.g Telemedicine Portal "Swasth" in COVID era.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Increased penetration of mobile internet into rural areas.
e.g nearly 90% of Rural India who has mobile connection is connected via mobile data.

- Online delivery of (Educ; services to children) & (Training to farmers)
e.g MooC's education portal.
e-Choupal for farmers.

Challenges which India still faces :-

- Digital divide is still prevelant.
- Digital Illiteracy among society.
- Threat of Cyber-crime due to increased connectivity.
- Higher Cap; exp for Govt.

Inorder to really transform India into a digitally empowered one, we need to make sure that no one is left behind in journey of Transformation

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Examine the issues related to poverty measurement in India. Suggest measures to improve upon the existing methodologies. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निर्धनता के मापन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मौजूदा पद्धतियों में सुधार के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Poverty :- As per UNDP; it refers to the reduced available opportunities as well as poor capacity of an individual to realise his true potential as a member of Society.

Poverty rate in India is 21% as per Tendulkar Committee report.

Various Issues related to pov; measurement :-

- Whether to calculate only income availability or whether to take calorie intake also.
- Poor data driven research.
- Multi-facet's on Poverty e.g Absolute Poverty, Relative Poverty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- lack of Political will to reflect true picture ; keeping Political fortunes into consideration.

Measures to Improve :-

Acc to Amartya Sen ; Poverty reduces "mental cognition" which makes an Indiv-idual having "Animal existence".

- Poverty needs to be considered on multi-facets as per UNDP (MPI):-
  - Quality of living ✓
  - Education
  - Health.

- All recommendation's need to be data driven.

- Need to consider "Absolute" & "Relative" dimensions in order to bring proper policies for both groups

Ushering to be 5 Trillion $ by 2024 needs to ensure that each ind; is part of this develop-ment trajectory.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. As one of the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, discuss the rationale behind internationalisation of higher education in India and its associated challenges. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP), 2020 की सिफारिशों में से एक के रूप में, भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए दिए गए तर्क और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

NEP 2020 was bought in to revolutionize the education sector by:-

- Removing M.PHIL degree
- 5+3+3+4 gradations
- Flexible degree option's.
- Education till (5) in mother tounge & (Class 6) onwards on vocational Basis.
- Collaboration of Indian universities with foreign ones.
- Proposal to allow Top 200 univers-
  - ities to open campuses in India.
- (GER) in Higher education ⇒ 50% by 2035.

Rationale behind Intern; of H.E :-

- Greater collaboration between Indian & foreign universities.

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e.g GIAN network.

- Increased inflow of foreign students leads to (↑) foreign exchange.
- Improve's India's soft Power Image.
- More opportunities to Indian students at home.

Associated Challenges :-

- Increased cost of Higher education & privatization of Public good.
- Lower (GER of 25%) doesn't augur well with the concept.
- Need to improve our Primary & Secondary school opportunities 1st to ensure greater participation.

Even though, concept is a rationale one But we need to increase investment in educ, to target 6% to ensure fruits of opportun-ities are borne by the nation's young minds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Stating the significance of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), examine whether they have been as beneficial as expected for India. **(150 words) 10**

मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTAs) के महत्व को वर्णित करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या वे भारत के लिए अपेक्षा के अनुसार लाभदायक रहे हैं।

Free Trade Agreements are instruments signed between countries to have increased access to each other's market in order to benefit for the strength's of each other.

e.g [Indian - ASEAN FTA]

[Indian - Bangladesh FTA] under SAFTA

Why are they significant :-

- Greater market Access
- Greater movement of labour.
- Each nation focuses upon its strength's to remain competitive.
- Greater dependence ensure greater mutual cooperation on wider topics of convergence.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Have they been significant for India.

- Trade deficit with major FTA partners.
  e.g India-ASEAN FTA has resulted in combined deficit with Asean of 102 B$
- Non-tariff's Barriers by nation's have created hindrances e.g Sanitary measures
- Restricted movement of labour & e.g withdrawal from RCEP.
- Violation in "Rules of origin" framework China Shipment via Singapore

Recently: India cancelled major FTA's with nations were deficit was huge.

Way-forward:-

- Agreement based on strengths e.g labour for India
- Improve in domestic manufac; capacity.
- All Disputes to be resolved via WTO.
- Reduction of Non-Tariff Barriers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Though multilateral development banks (MDBs) are crucial for holistic development of developing nations like India, there are certain legitimate concerns about their functioning. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंक (MDBs) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के समग्र विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तथापि उनके कामकाज के बारे में कुछ वैध चिंताएं भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently; would Bank & GOI have signed agreement for 750 million $ developmental assitance to MSME's to overcome COVID-crises.

various multi-lateral banks across the globe:- WB, ADB, NDB.

Why are they Important?

- Cheaper rate of interest for developing countries.
- Investment in major areas of development e.g Infrastructure, i.e. (WB investment in Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor); Poverty reduction Programmes; Programmes for Social Inclusion.

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- Loans based on soveireign gurantee of the nation; which improves trust.

But recent times, certain concerns have come to force such as:-

- While Providing assitance; compel the nation to undertake liberal economy reforms which might not be suitable.
- Major Institutions have greater share from developed nations which dictate Policy conditions e g
  WB - USA
  ADB - Japan, USA.
- Compel nations to undertake major economy wide reforms which might result in Instability for country e.g Pakistan Inflation Boomrang effect

Even though MDB are essential for developing nations to improve their develop; process; these institutions need to ensure that respect for sovereignty is taken care of.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Despite the legal framework to resolve inter-state river water disputes, why do they continue to exist? Also, discuss measures that can be taken to resolve such disputes in an expeditious and agreeable manner.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए कानूनी ढांचे के विद्यमान होने के बावजूद, वे अभी भी जारी क्यों हैं? साथ ही, ऐसे विवादों को शीघ्र और सहमतिपूर्ण रीति से हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

"Inter-State water disputes" are a "thorn" in the federal structure of Indian Polity.

Even though Constitution makers have specifically included this Issue within the constitutional framework via Art 263 of the Constitution Still it continues to haunt the stability of the nation

Why do such Issue continue :-

- Lack of Political will and vote Bank Politics.
- Issue has more emotional overtones

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than just a mere legal dispute.

- Disregard to the tribunals decision by the state.

e.g Mandovi river dispute resolved via tribunal was not accepted by Maharashtra.

- Long litigation procedure to encounter the issue itself.

e.g More than 10 tribunals have been formed till date.

- "Water" as a resource is required by by agri; dependent nation.

Measures which can be taken :-

In 2019; Government had amended Inter-State water dispute Act 1956 to :-

- Include the concept of "Floating Tribunal".
- Max; time frame for dispute

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resolution :-

1year = Consensus among states with six month extension.

2year = for tribunal decision with max ; 1year extension.

⇒ These Issues need to solved via consensus ; hence (NDC) can be established to build agreements.

⇒ water needs to be Judiciously used by the agriculture sector to ensure water availability e.g Precision Agriculture

⇒ Decision of Tribunal needs to be respected to ensure greater strength to federation.

"Water" is a very sensitive issue among people and this needs to be delt very articulately in order to ensure equal entitlement for the resource among states.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While use of technology is a welcome step towards improving the efficiency of the judicial system, it must be understood that technology itself comes with a set of challenges that make justice even more inaccessible. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि न्यायिक प्रणाली की दक्षता में सुधार की दिशा में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, लेकिन यह भी समझा जाना चाहिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी स्वयं चुनौतियों के एक समूह को साथ लाती है जो न्याय को और भी अधिक दुर्गम बनाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Judiciary is one of the Important organs of the government which ensures:-

- Safeguard of people's right.
- Safeguard of Ideals & values of the constitution.

"Protector of the constitution"

Hence; it's accessibility is sine quo non for efficient & well-functional governance system of the country.

Certain reforms which have been taken by the Judiciary in the realm of Technology:-

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- Concept of e-Courts by Law Ministry.
- Use of Artificial Intelligence by the Judiciary for segregation & allocation of cases.
- Filling via e-Appeal system.
- In covid-times; Judicial hearings having been conducted via video conferencing to ensure accessibility of Justice.
- e-Challan linked to District Courts.

But tech; by itself cannot ensure efficiency along with accessibility for the weaker sections of the society.

- Digital divide prevelant within the society.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Digital Illiteracy among the society.
- Low Awareness among the weaker sections of the society.
- Technology cannot replace human interface in Justice delivery system e.g Allocation of cases by tech; might create injustice where urgent hearing is required.

Hence; even though Tech; has increased efficiency of Justice Del; Systems of the country; we need to make sure Accessibility of Justice is ensured on priority so that the society doesn't ~~have~~ create "have" v/s "have not's" in Justice Del. Systems.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The current urban planning capacities in India are extremely skeletal and need systemic reforms and a change in mindset. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में शहरी नियोजन की वर्तमान क्षमताएं अत्यंत सीमित हैं तथा प्रणालीगत सुधारों और मानसिकता में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per Min. of Housing & urban Affairs, nearly 32% of India's population lives in urban areas and this figure is going to increased to 45% by 2035. Hence; sustainable development of urban landscape in essential for sustainable development of nation.

Why capacities of urban Planning are Problematic:-

- Creation of "urban Heat Jungle" with poor planning.
- Poor capacity development of urban local Bodies.

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- Lack of Resource devolution with Urban local Bodies.
- Horizontal expansion of cities with unregulated flow.
- Poor ventilation & green spaces within urban spaces.
- Poor drainage network layout along major cities e.g In Delhi; Drainage layout was given in 1976.
- Poor Public spaces & low mobility options among commuters; slums.

Why there needs to be change in mindset :-

- Concept of "RURBAN" where in facilities are improved in rural areas to reduce flow of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

rural migration.

- Capacity Building of urban loc; Bodies need's to be strengthened alongwith guaranteed devolution of funds.
- Greater Greener space in urban areas. e.g Miyakwadi method.
- Proper Planning & layout for city development e.g Chandigarh.
- Concept of "sponge cities" to ensure ensure lesser chances of flooding.
- Restoration of Natural water ways in cities premises.

Although, everyone aspires a urban lifestyle & urban living; But having 22 out of 30 cities in WHO polluted cities list isn't a greater achievement. Hence we need to ensure sustainable development of urbans for sus; living of the Individual.

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14. Reservation for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not translated into corresponding increase in women's representation in India's state legislatures. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how under-representation of women in the state legislatures can be corrected.

(250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) में महिलाओं के लिए प्रदत्त आरक्षण उसी अनुपात में भारत की राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि में परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व में कैसे सुधार किया जा सकता है।

PRI's have been in existence since ancient times but they were constitutionally recognized via 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment.

73rd & 74th CAA ensured:-

- greater participatory governance.
- democracy @ grass roots.
- voice of weaker section does matter via Reservations.

How has it played out:-

- Increase in concept of Panchayat "Pati" practice.

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- Rigid caste hierarchies have made sure PRI's have dominance among them.
- Weak devolution of funds; dependent upon state.
- Low Capacity Building.

Since; even though reservation in PRI's was enacted to ensure greater representation of women in PRI's; on ground it has turned into a full fledged reality.

Hence; low awareness & participation among bottom social gp cannot result in corresponding increase in state legislatures since :-

- Political will is missing.
- Advocacy in lower social gp women is missing since they haven't fully

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realised the power of PRI's.

- Gender & concept of Patriarchy is prevelant among greater section of society; as a result men aren't still ready to be able to share equal power in leg; with women.

How can it be corrected :-

- Reservation for women in state legislatures.
- Advocacy gp's, Pressure gp's to create awareness among society.
- Increase in literacy & educational opportunities among women.

As per ADR survey; in 2019; only 17% of legislatures represent 49% of women population in India

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15. For effective public service delivery, there is need to shift from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability mechanisms. In this context, discuss the pre-conditions for the success of social accountability efforts and challenges associated with them. **(250 words) 15**

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के लिए, पारंपरिक जवाबदेही तंत्र से सामाजिक जवाबदेही तंत्र में स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के प्रयासों की सफलता के लिए पूर्व-शर्तों और उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Public service delivery is essential feature of any governance structure operating within the society.

Hence; to make effective it needs to be:-

- Accountable & Transparent
- Responsive.
- Effective & Efficient

In traditional accountability systems; for any governance system; it had to be:-

- Hierarchically Accountable.
- focus on Quantity, rather

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the Quality

- No linkage between Performance Appraisal for administration with deliverables.

- follow the legality aspect, rather than Innovation & Incentive.

How social accountab; is better:-

- Social Impact Assessment focuses on quality of service delivery rather the quantity.

- Social Audit ensures availability of empirical data with the social gp; to reflect real developm-ental effect of any initiative.

- Ensures proper utilization of funds with feedback mechanism's

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- Allow's the Admin; to make changes & Innovate.

Pre-conditions for social Accountability

→ Transparent :- Informed & educated Citizen's

→ Responsive to the citizenry needs

→ Concept of "Responsibility" among administration.

Challenges Associated with them :-

- Poor literacy among lower social groups.
- Information is provided in technical format which isn't understable.
- Concept of elitist mindset among the beaurocrats makes them little responsible & less responsive.

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16. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) remains one of the most ambitious programmes for public welfare and rural development, but its objectives cannot be achieved without strong and capable Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) अभी भी लोक कल्याण और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रमों में से एक है, लेकिन इसके उद्देश्यों को मजबूत और सक्षम पंचायती राज संस्थानों के बिना हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

MGNREGA is a central sector scheme which ensures:-

- Rural livelyhood of 100 day's in a year.
- Guranteed allowance if livelyhood isn't provided.

This scheme has been envisaged to help rural people ensured livelyhood opportunities along with development of rural infrastructure for holistic development of the

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rural area e.g School Buildings, Anganwadi centres; Panchayat offices, irrigation structures etc

This project envisages rural area to be developed in terms of infra improvement which would ensure welfare development of the citizenary But still certain short-coming's remains

One of the major short-comings in proper implementation of MGNREGA is the poor functioning PRI institutions

Reasons :-

- Incapable PRI's have made rural survey inefficient which doesn't list priority of projects reqd; by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by the people.

- Inefficient PRI's haven't given detailed & expediously drawn list of Beneficiaries & who in actual need employment opportunity under MNREGA e.g Poor Job card allocation.

- Weak PRI's have made Parallel rural developmental agencies dictate the developmental plans of the rural area e.g Haryana Rural Develop; Board.

Hence; Strong & capable Panchayati Raj Institutions are essential for proper formulation & implementation of rural develop; plans which would ensure obj; of MNREGA are fulfilled

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite legal safeguards and international conventions, the State has failed to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities in general and those with psychosocial disabilities in particular. Discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

कानूनी सुरक्षोपायों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमयों के बावजूद, राज्य सामान्य रूप से दिव्यांगजनों और विशेष रूप से मनोसामाजिक दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को बनाए रखने में विफल रहा है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

In India; disabilities of individuals aren't taken care of in national discourse of development which hampers their path of development.

e.g Public places still are inaccessible to them due to disability factor.

- Public transport isn't friendly for their convienience.

- Opportunities available to them still have invisible barriers

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

which they aren't able to cross over.

Psycho-social disabilities :-

Alzeihmer; Neurological disorders.

- Difficult accessibility in educational opportunities.
- Health care for them still isn't up to mark in India.
- Society still isn't sensitive to these individuals and they still are joked upon.
- Also, public places aren't designed for their convienience.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

How it is changing

1) Accessible India Campaign to ensure revamping of public places for disabled people.

2) Ayushman Bharat has exclusive component for secon; & Tertiary care.

3) Free treatment for leprosy Patients by Government.

4) Social advocacy groups to ensure increased awareness among society.

We need to ensure people with disabilities are made equal partners in nation's develop; traj; so that develop; is Inclusive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. To what extent has the PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) been successful in solving the problem of rural housing in India? Discuss with adequate arguments. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण आवास की समस्या को सुलझाने में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? पर्याप्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

PM-Awas Yojana is a rural-central Sector scheme to ensure rural Housing for the rural poor since; housing is one of the Basic essential requirement for an individual.

Scheme :-

- Grant of 1.5 lakh is provided as Central assistance for house-Building purposes.

- Houses under this Scheme are integrated with "Swach Bharat

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Abhiyan" and "Jal Shakti Abhiyan" to ensure Toilet & water facilities

- Functional tap water is provided in the household.

- Incentives are given if family opts for housing loan to complete structure of the house

Extent of success :-

- Major Areas have been covered under this scheme which has ensured proper roof for the household

For 2020; nearly 5.4 lakh houses were built throughout the year.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Short comings :-

- Inadequate grant for house building considering inflation in economy.
- Poor rural structures have been built which get bogged down after one monsoon.
- Target completion of administration has ensured poor quality of houses.
- Poor sanitation & drinking water facilities are provided.

PM-Awas Yojana needs to be implemented in holistic manner by keeping rural aspirations into considerations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite the potential of India's Neighbourhood First policy, there have been several impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत की नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति में क्षमता होने के बावजूद, दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए कई बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

South-Asia is a perfect example of fragmented region in the global geo-politics. This has resulted in lack lustre performance of India's Neig: 1st Policy:-

- Cross Border Terrorism with Pakistan.
- Border Issue with Nepal
- Insurgency movement via Myanmar Border.

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- Fundamentalistic forces via Bangladesh Border along with cattle smuggling.

- Border skirmishes with China.

This has made India's Neig; Pol Policy to be lacklustrous in its performance.

How to correct the Policy :-

- Capacity Building measures with Pakistan; agreement over min; issues such as Cross Border Ceasefire Agreement 2003.

- Joint Commission with Nepal to ensure solution with dialogue & discussion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Integrated Border management with Bangladesh to ensure greater trade potential.

- Joint Operation's with Myanmar since; its the nation where India's neig; Ast Policy integrates with India's Act East Policy.

- Hotline's to be developed between India & China to resolved Border Issue peacefully.

We need to take care of sensitivities of our neighbourhood & for this Gujral doctrine is the guiding light in this dirn.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. It is argued that China's Belt and Road Initiative has resulted in unsustainable debt-for-infrastructure deals in several countries across continents and it is a part of debt trap diplomacy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि चीन का बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव महाद्वीपों के कई देशों में गैर-संधारणीय अवसंरचना के लिए-ऋण आधारित सौदों में परिणत हुआ है और यह ऋण जाल कूटनीति का एक हिस्सा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's BRI is an ambitious project to built infra-structure across major silk route areas to ensure greater connectivity with the western world.

Its one of the major projects which ~~projects~~ reflects China's image on the world map as a "rising super-power"

But such infra; projects across the nations are given at lower

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interest rates and when the nation isn't able to pay back; there's take over of national assets of the sovereign nation.

e.g Hamabantota Project in Sri lanka

- Gwadar Port in Pakistan.

This concept is known as "Cheque - book diplomacy" where in nation's are drawn into the Game plan in order to extract greater concession's at later time.

In Africa also; major areas

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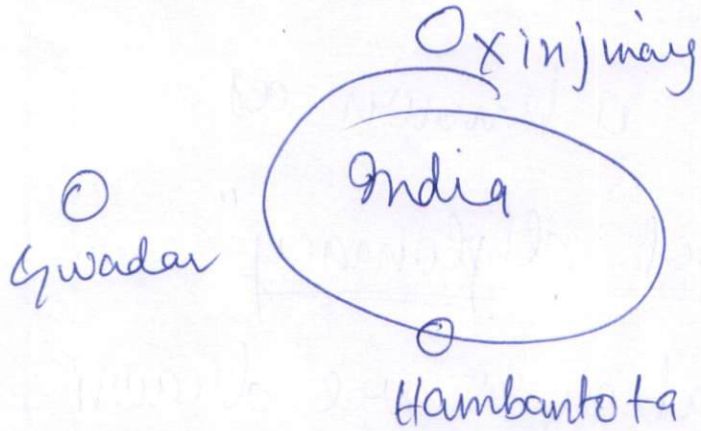
in Ethopia & Sudan have been taken over by China for their dream of (One-Belt-One-Road) Initiative.

India Concern's :-

- String of Pearls strategy to contain India's Influence.



- Disregard to sovereignity of India e.g Infra; in PoK.

World leader's need to get their act together of China's Hegemony across the continents need's to be contained to ensure respect for a sovereignity of each nation.